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Kingdom of Tonga

DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1965-1970

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Development Plan
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FOREWORD

Tonga is a small country and problems of population increase and land shortage are beginning to emerge. Its economy is depressed, mainly on account of hurricane damage to the coconut industry in 1961 and 1963, and budgetary difficulties and balance of payments problems have occurred as a result.

This is the country's first development plan. It is unpretentious and provides for little more than the really urgent economic and social needs of Tonga. The proportion of resources allocated to administrative services is unavoidable; many of the Government's administrative buildings are more than half a century old and can no longer be economically maintained, apart from being inadequate to present needs, while some administrative services, especially the Police, are ill equipped for present day conditions.

The central objective of the Plan is to stimulate economic production through the systematic rehabilitation of the coconut industry and the reorganisation and modernisation of the agricultural services. At the same time, emphasis will be placed on expanding and improving social services in harmony with population growth.

The introduction of this Plan has been made possible largely by the grant of British Government aid, although it is the Tonga Government's intention that a large proportion of the cost should be found locally. Even so, it is not possible to provide for all necessary development at this stage and projects for which finance is not yet in sight have been listed in Part II of the Plan. The Government hopes that it may be possible to attract additional external aid during the period of the Plan to enable it to do more.

TU'IPELEHAKE,
Premier.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Geography and Climate

1. The Kingdom of Tonga consists of some 150 islands scattered between latitudes 15° S. and 23.5° S. and between longitudes 173° W. and 175° W. Some of the islands are no more than reefs and others are too steep for habitation. The total land area is only 269 square miles, but the Kingdom is scattered over 20,000 square miles of ocean. Geologically, the landforms are of three types and consist of a chain of volcanic islands running north-north-east from the island of 'Ata in the South to Tafahi in the North, a chain of islands of raised limestone running more or less parallel and to the East of the Volcanic chain and including the main groups of Vava'u, Ha'apai and Tongatapu, and the islands of 'Eua and Niuatoputapu, which are of mixed volcanic/limestone formation. The largest island is Tongatapu, in the South, which is the seat of Government. Governors are established at Vava'u and Ha'apai.

2. Scientific knowledge of the soils of Tonga is sparse. Some soils have been analysed, but there has been no comprehensive soil survey. The main agricultural soils in Tonga vary in texture from loamy sand to clay. They are generally friable and well drained. Of the main agricultural areas, sandy loams and clay loams occur in the Tongatapu and the Ha'apai groups, while in Vava'u clay soils predominate. Sandy soils are found close to the sea in all the raised limestone islands and also in the islands of mixed formation. These soils are more general in the small low-lying islands of the Ha'apai group and are less fertile than the loams.

3. The climate of Tonga is warm and wet, with both rainfall and temperature increasing from South (Tongatapu) to North (Niuatoputapu). At Nuku'alofa, the capital, mean temperature is 74°F. (max. 90 min. 51) and mean annual rainfall 67 inches. At Niuatoputapu mean temperature is 80°F. (max. 92 min. 67) and mean annual rainfall 117 inches. Humidity is fairly high, the mean daily relative humidity at Nuku'alofa being about 79 percent and monthly means varying from about 70 to 86 per cent. The means are somewhat higher in the North. Humidity is an important factor in plant growth.

4. Predominant winds are from the South-east and East. Main rainfall is December to March throughout the group, though some rainfall occurs in most months of the year. There is a good deal of variation in rainfall from year to year, and completely dry spells are seldom longer than a month or so. But because the soils drain quickly and there is no surface water on the majority of the islands, dry spells can be damaging to annual crops

5. Cyclonic storms are not frequent and do not usually cause serious damage. Hurricanes have previously caused widespread destruction in the Vava'u and Ha'apai groups, but these are fortunately rare; in this century Ha'apai has had two and Vava'u three. Recent hurricanes in 1961 and 1963, affecting both Ha'apai and Vava'u, caused a serious set-back in copra production, which has gravely disrupted the country's economy.

Natural Resources and Agriculture

6. Tonga's natural resources consist of its soils and the surrounding reefs and seas. Most of the islands, including the main island, Tongatapu, have no surface water, although subterranean supplies appear to be plentiful. Geological surveys have failed to locate any significant mineral deposits. The surrounding seas and reefs are potentially important in the context of economic growth, but exploitation is erratic and mainly for subsistence. The development of commercial fisheries has not yet schieved any significant proportions, but the Government has made a start in this direction and a new deep sea fishing vessel is to be brought into service. Thus, the economy relies predominately upon the products of the soil. On the one hand the population is almost wholly dependant on the soil for its basic subsistence needs, which can still be gained without much difficulty under local conditions. On the other hand, the country relies mainly upon primary agricultural produce for its foreign exchange.

7. In general, most of the soils are fertile, but there is evidence that they are deficient in available phosphorus and in organic substance, and they are probably deficient in nitrogen. The existing pattern of agriculture is largely the result of trial and error over a very long period of time. With the development of population pressures, a scientific approach to the utilisation of the soils will be needed if these islands are to sustain the rapidly increasing population. Even so, the need to limit population growth is already apparent.

8. Virtually all Tongans are cultivators. Their staple foodstuffs are root crops, the main types being taro, yam, sweet potato and cassava. The livestock population is fairly small and so far livestock are not integrated in the agricultural regime. Pigs are kept for ceremonial obligations rather than for economic reasons, horses for draught, while few farmers keep cattle. Tropical fruits are seasonally plentiful and make an important contribution to diet.

9. There is a small amount of local cash trading in foodstuffs, but the main cash crops are for export and consist of coconuts, bananas, watermelons and pineapples, in that order of importance. The coconut is by

far the most important export crop. Normally, copra constitutes about 80 per cent of visible exports and it is the mainstay of the economy. It is also important in subsistence. Tonga's dependence on this commodity is similar to Mauritius's dependence on sugar.

10. Leaving aside the basic need for soil surveys, research and a more intensive and objective experiment programme, the problems of agriculture fall into two clearly defined areas, those of subsistence and cash crop production. In the foreseeable future, subsistence activity will continue to be a principal feature of the economy. Lack of raw materials and geographical position make it extremely unlikely that Tonga can generate any significant progress in manufacturing industry, although there is some scope for processing agricultural produce. Similarly, service industries cannot be expected to grow quickly. Opportunities for employment outside primary agricultural production are likely to be no more than a small proportion of total employment for a long time. It is clear that subsistence demands upon land resources will continue to increase and greater yields of subsistence crops will be needed from existing cultivations if land under cash crops is not to be reduced. Moreover, because of current balance of payments problems, trends towards greater dependence upon imported foodstuffs, such as meat, flour, butter, canned meats and canned fish, should be discouraged. Meat and fish can be produced locally. There has tended to be too much importation for consumption and too little for economically productive investment.

11. The decline in export earnings in recent years has been serious and is attributable to reduced copra production caused mainly by the 1961 hurricane. But there are other contributing factors such as the nonreplacement of over-age coconut palms, droughts, rodent damage and inadequate extension and advisory services. A systematic rehabilitation of the coconut industry is a vital priority and this will be a principal objective of this Plan. Banana exports have increased significantly in recent years and are an important foreign exchange earner. Marketing prospects are, nevertheless, limited, by geography as much as anything, and this crop cannot adequately compensate for reduced copra production. Copra will continue to be the most important crop in the economy unless and until new crops of equal or higher economic value are found suitable for Tonga.

12. Since a very large proportion of available land in Tonga is cultivatable, few areas suitable for forests are now available. Suitable areas need to be carefully conserved and developed to optimum economic potential so as to reduce the Kingdom's dependence upon supplies of imported sawn timber.

Transport and Communications

(a) Sea

13. Sea communications are of special importance to Tonga, no less for internal collection and distribution than for international trade. Nuku-'alofa on Tongatapu and Neiafu on Vava'u are ports of entry for international shipping and use is also made of Lifuka on Ha'apai for the extraction of copra and bananas. There is a special need for improved port facilities at the principal port of Nuku'alofa and a decision to construct a new deep water wharf was taken just before this development plan was compiled. The cost, £T.514,000, is large in relation to the country's total resources for development, but the need was urgent and construction could not be delayed. Sea communication within the Kingdom is maintained by a small fleet of some six Tongan owned vessels. Two (2,000 tons and 500 tons) are owned by the Tongan Copra Board and the rest, of generally small tonnage, by the Commodity Boards or the Government. Regular passenger and cargo services are operated by external shipping companies between Tonga and Fiji, New Zealand, Western Samoa and American Samoa. Shipping facilities are generally adequate to Tonga's needs at present and it is occasionally possible to charter out local shipping when capacity is not required for Tongan trade. Large cruise liners call periodically at Nuku'alofa, from which useful sums of foreign exchange accrue.

(b) Roads

14. There are 132 miles of metalled roads, 91 miles on Tongatapu and 41 miles on Vava'u. There are also 233 miles of graded earth roads which are unsuitable for heavy vehicles during wet weather. There is a general need for more all-weather roads and a special need for new and improved crop extraction roads and by-roads. Extraction roads are important in the context of increased agricultural production, upon which the growth of the economy must mainly depend. Traffic on Tonga's roads is very light by world standards, but nearly all traffic is economically important, including a lot of horsedrawn carts. Reliable road communications are important to the export trade, especially for banana and other fruit exports which deteriorate with transport delays and rough handling.

(c) Air

15. There is one airfield in Tonga, located 15 miles from Nuku'alofa. Its facilities are limited and the runway is unsurfaced. The need for up-to-date facilities is recognised and the Government is seeking the services of a Civil Aviation Adviser to prepare a development programme

for this airfield. It is the Government's intention to improve the airfield during the current planning period. Regular air services are operated twice weekly between Fiji and Tonga and once weekly between Samoa and Tonga.

(d) Telecommunications

16. International wireless communications are received and transmitted at Nuku'alofa. There are radio-telegraph and radio-telephone services at several other islands, including Vava'u and Ha'apai. The telephone service is centred at Nuku'alofa; there are no other telephone exchanges. A more powerful wireless transmitter is being installed and this should greatly improve external communications, while extensions and improvements to the telephone system are also in hand. This development plan provides for the completion of both projects and it is unlikely that Tonga will be able to afford more telecommunications development during this plan period.

(e) Broadcasting

17. There is a Government operated broadcasting station at Nuku'alofa. It is intended to improve this installation, including the provision of a stand-by transmitter.

Human Resources

(a) Population

18. A population census was taken in 1956. This was the first since 1938 and the first in which modern methods of enumeration were employed. The total population as at 27/28 September, 1956, was 56,838. This census revealed the following age group distribution of population :—

Ages	Total
5 to 14 years inclusive	14,933
15 to 64 years inclusive	29,750
Others age groups	12,155
Total	56,838

19. The population of Tonga has been increasing rapidly in recent years and a projection of the 1956 census based on births and deaths data suggests that it had increased by about 16 per cent by 1961 (estimated total 65,793), and that it may be expected, on present trends, to reach 76,596 in 1966 (35 per cent increase on 1956), 88,509 by 1971 and 102,096 by

1976. The pattern suggests a doubling of the population in about 24 years.

20. There were reductions in the birth rate, the infantile mortality rate and the death rate during the period 1956-1963 and these have been taken into account in making the following projections. Estimated increases in the number of women of child bearing age (15–44 years age groups) since 1956 are :— 1966 – 38 per cent, 1971 – 62.5 per cent and 1976 – 82.8 per cent. In recent years births have, on average, been about eight times the number of deaths each year.

21. For the purposes of this Plan, the following projections of distribution of population of age groups are important :—

Age Groups	1956 Census (Actual)	1966 Estimated	1971 Estimated	1976 Estimated
5 – 14 years	14,933	19,911	21,572	24,781
15 – 64 years	29,750	41,375	49,084	56,873
Other ages	12,155	15,310	17,853	20,442
Totals	56,838	76,596	88,509	102,096

Throughout the period 1956-1976, every five-year age group in the entire population shows a progressive increase.

(b) **Education**

22. Education has been compulsory in Tonga since 1882. Primary education is provided mainly by the Government, free of charge, while about 30 per cent of primary school pupils receive their education at mission schools, where fees are charged. All primary education is co-educational and the course extends normally over a period of six years from the age of 6 to 12 years. The Education Act of 1927 requires every child of not less than 6 years nor more than 14 years of age, and living not more than two miles from a Government primary school, to attend that school or some other primary school, unless the child has already completed the primary course.

23. The post-primary system consists of both intermediate and secondary schools, the intermediate schools being confined to the 7th to 9th years of schooling, i.e. the senior primary stage. Direct admission to secondary schools from the primary system is at age 12 or 13, but most of the pupils at the intermediate schools also transfer to secondary schools upon completion of the intermediate course.

24. While primary school facilities are at present generally adequate to the needs of the country, apart from a need of better school buildings, post-primary facilities are still limited and entry into the secondary schools is very competitive. Post-primary facilities are provided mainly by the Missions. Considerable progress has been made in the last decade in expanding the post-primary systems and between 1954 and 1964 total enrolment increased by 128 per cent. This increase was largely in the intermediate schools. With its rapidly expanding population, however, Tonga will need to expand education facilities at all levels in order to maintain present standards, while intermediate and secondary facilities will need to be expanded and improved at a greater rate than in the past if sufficient professionally and technically qualified persons are to be available to meet the needs of the economy and the Government services.

25. A broad indication of the size of the problem so far as numbers are concerned may be obtained from a projection of the 1956 Census of population under 20 years of age. Details of this projection are set out in the table at the end of this paragraph. These estimates show that over the 20-years period to 1976 the number of children in the 5 – 14 year groups may be expected, on present trends, to increase by about 66 per cent on the 1956 figure. A similar increase may be expected in the 15 – 19 years group.

Age Groups	1956 (Actual)	1961 Estimated	1966 Estimated	1971 Estimated	1976 Estimated
Under 1 year	2,027	2,176	2,487	2,929	3,294
1 – 4 years	8,004	8,112	9,150	10,621	12,208
5 – 9 years	8,090	9,808	10,142	11,471	13,356
10 – 14 years	6,843	8,050	9,769	10,101	11,425
15 – 19 years	6,045	6,812	8,022	9,735	10,066
Totals	31,009	34,958	39,570	44,857	50,349

26. Although primary education is compulsory, and free at Government primary schools, the annual out-turn of the educational system in terms of pupils who successfully complete the secondary course and pass the local Higher Leaving Examination is less than [redacted] per cent of the primary intake.

27. In an age group of approximately 2,000, rather less than half proceed beyond primary school at present. Of those who do, less than 500 take the Lower Leaving Certificate examination (after four years of post-primary tuition) and approximately 160 only (1964 figure) continue for a further two years and take the Higher Leaving Certificate. However,

this examination is below Matriculation standard, which is obtainable only by proceeding to New Zealand or Australia after obtaining the local Higher Leaving Certificate. In 1964, 100 pupils passed the Higher Leaving examination and 31 passed overseas examinations, thus becoming eligible for higher education.

28. Technical Training

Technical training in the modern concept is rudimentary. Formal instruction is given to the boys (300) at the Government controlled Tonga College in woodwork and metalwork in conjunction with an agricultural programme. The College technical course is intended to prepare most pupils for an agricultural life in their villages and at the same time to provide a number of boys with basic skills that can be developed by normal apprenticeship trade training. Such training is at present only available overseas. Apprenticeship schemes of a kind are operated in the Public Works Department and by the Tonga Construction Company, but no formal instruction is given and training and experience are consequently very limited. There is an urgent need for formal artisan training facilities in Tonga.

29. Higher Education

There are no facilities in Tonga for higher education. There is a teacher training college which at present caters only for secondary training for teaching in primary schools. A comprehensive scholarship scheme operates to send students abroad for higher education, mainly to New Zealand. 66 officially sponsored students were abroad in 1964, 49 financed from local sources and 17 financed by other countries. 26 were at universities, 32 studying for trade and professional qualifications, 8 at teacher training colleges and 9 preparing for university entrance. In addition, a number are studying privately in various countries, including Britain and the United States of America.

30. Enrolments in the Education System

In 1964, 15,807 pupils were enrolled in primary schools, 11,045 at Government schools and the rest at Mission schools. 1,267 were in the 17 intermediate schools and 4,553 were in the 10 secondary schools and the teacher training college. Two secondary schools and the teacher training college are Government controlled. The intermediate schools and the rest of the secondary schools are mission operated.

31. In the process of expansion over the last decade, Government expenditure on education has more than doubled and now constitutes rather more than 18 per cent of the national budget.

(c) Employment

32. The 1956 census showed that 82 per cent of Tongan males over 15 years of age were occupied, of whom 79 percent were in agriculture (the great majority on family holdings) and 21 per cent in other occupations. Of Tongan females over 15 years of age, 84 per cent described themselves as occupied, but 94 per cent of these were engaged in family household duties. Only 5 per cent of all women, as compared with 19.6 per cent of all men, in these age groups were in wage earning employment. Taking the total population over 15 years of age, and excluding family household duties, 44 per cent were occupied, 33 per cent in agriculture.

33. In the absence of adequate statistics, changes in the pattern of employment since 1956 cannot be determined until another census is taken. On the basis of the 1956 population/employment pattern, indications are that on average between 700 and 800 additional persons would require work each year over the period 1956–1976. Of these about three quarters would want work in agriculture. Government annual expenditure has increased by something of the order of 26 per cent since the 1956 census and some additional employment opportunities have been created in the process. But since 1961 there has been a serious decline in copra production and this has depressed economic activity generally. It is unlikely that wage earning opportunities have increased in harmony with population growth during this period. The contrary is very probably the case. Available land is almost entirely taken up, (though generally under exploited), and emigration opportunities in the South Pacific are meagre. Thus, economic growth falls short of the need for more jobs. The creation of sufficient employment, on the land and in other occupations, will be a major problem in Tonga so long as the population is increasing at its present rate. Accordingly, labour intensive development plans will be important.

National Income and Public Finance

34. National income figures are not yet compiled. In recent years per capita gross domestic product has almost certainly been considerably lower than in neighbouring Fiji; it is estimated that it was in the region of £T.75 (US. $168), including subsistence production, before the onset of the present economic recession. Since the hurricane damage in 1961, and having regard to rapidly increasing population, per capita gross domestic product has probably decreased in recent years.

35. Tonga has no public debt. Its currency is backed in excess of 100 per cent and, likewise, Savings Bank deposits are more than covered by negotiable securities. A single budget was operated before the start of

this Plan and capital expenditure was financed from current revenue and accumulated revenue surpluses. Budget surpluses were a regular feature of public finance until 1957, by which time considerable reserves of revenue had been built up. From 1957 to 1961 budgetary deficits occurred, but these were mainly accounted for by capital expenditure and revenue appropriations to future development. The turning point in the Tonga budgetary position came in the 1961/62 financial year and was a direct result of hurricane damage sustained in 1961. In that year revenue fell by about 14 per cent on the previous year and a further 7 per cent in the following year, a total decrease of 21 per cent over 24 months. The position was reversed in 1963/64 and 1964/65 when modest surpluses were obtained, though mainly through strict departmental economies, the accrual of extraordinary revenues from special stamp issues and increased customs revenue obtained at the expense of the trade balance. In the event, actual expenditure in 1964/65 was more or less the same as that five years earlier, and some stagnation in services had occurred as a result. The long term recovery of the country's financial position and, therefore, a general expansion of services, will depend mainly upon the recovery and expansion of copra production.

36. The following table shows total Government expenditure and revenue during the period 1954 to 1965 :—

Government Revenue and Expenditure
1954 - 1965

	Revenue £T.	Expenditure £T.	Surplus £T.	Deficit £T.
1954–55	592,740	471,183	121,557	–
1955–56	674,100	520,740	153,360	–
1956–57	731,634	613,122	118,512	–
1957–58	739,905	744,049	–	4,144
1958–59	704,661	786,239	–	81,578
1959–60	733,528	800,870	–	67,342
1960–61	728,374	811,092	–	82,718
1961–62	625,576	749,537	–	123,961
1962–63	574,317	752,192	–	142,998
1963–64	838,231	770,363	67,868	–
1964–65	871,262	808,320	62,942	–

Note : One pound Tongan equals sixteen shillings sterling.

37. During this period, as previously, Tonga was financially independent. It benefited to a small extent from the application of the British Overseas Service Aid Scheme towards the end of the period, but it has not previously received capital aid.

Private Sector Activity

38. The bulk of private sector activity consists of agricultural production on family landholdings, although at the marketing stage most of the cash crop element of this production is channelled through government statutory marketing boards. A few non-Tongans are engaged in agriculture on their own account, but their combined production is a very small fraction of total production.

39. There is very little manufacturing as yet, bread baking, furniture making, sawmilling and coconut by products being the only manufacturing industries of any consequence. Home industries are important and include basket, mat and bark cloth making. These products are largely for home consumption and enter the money economy mainly for sale to tourists and other expatriates.

40. Excluding the large proportion controlled by the statutory commodity boards, commerce is mainly in the hands of a few expatriate concerns and consists principally of wholesale and retail distribution and agency activity. A considerable number of Tongans are engaged in retail trading, usually on a small scale.

41. Some service industries are provided by Tongans, the most important being internal road transport. There are no private financial institutions and the Treasury acts locally as banker. Power and water projects are Government controlled. Apart from an expatriate company temporarily engaged on harbour works at Nuku'alofa, the construction industry consists of the Government Works Department and a subsidiary company of the Tonga Copra Board. Repair facilities are mainly governmental, including limited marine repair facilities.

42. Thus, the activities of the Government and its statutory organisations play a predominant role in the economy and corporate private enterprise does not, at this stage, make any substantial contribution to economic growth, other than in distribution.

Trade and Balance of Payments

43. Throughout the post-war period until 1958, the balance of visible international trade was favourable; in 1955 the favourable balance was more than £T.½ million. An exceptionally adverse trade balance occurred in 1958 for the first time due mainly to a fall of more than 50 per cent

in copra exports compared with 1957. This was partly accounted for by the fact that 1957 exports of copra were exceptionally high and there was an unusually small carryover for shipment in 1958. There followed (in 1959 and 1960) modest favourable balances of trade, but from 1961 there has been a progressive deterioration. This is to some extent accounted for by development spending. These trends are illustrated in the following table :—

Trade Balance 1952 – 1964

	Total Imports	Total Exports	Favourable Balances	Adverse Balances
	£T.	£T.	£T.	£T.
1952	1,161,042	1,401,375	240,333	–
1953	918,389	1,202,162	283,773	–
1954	1,110,648	1,393,211	282,563	–
1955	1,044,414	1,569,485	525,071	–
1956	1,514,930	1,624,300	109,370	–
1957	1,840,720	2,106,770	266,050	–
1958	1,618,670	1,210,590	–	408,080
1959	1,669,060	1,860,500	191,440	–
1960	1,650,188	1,696,676	46,488	–
1961	1,424,201	1,374,658	–	49,543
1962	1,229,813	833,257	–	396,556
1963	1,267,822	957,876	–	309,946
1964	1,926,829†	1,163,849	–	762,980

Note : † The 1964 figure includes £T.254,000 for the purchase of a new ocean-going ship.

44. Tonga's principal exports are copra and bananas. Desiccated coconut is a new export which is increasing in importance. Other exports are relatively very small and include watermelons, fungus, handicrafts, groundnuts, pineapples and vegetables; these minor exports accounted for about £T.48,000 only in 1964. Copra is by far the most important foreign exchange earner, although even before the 1961 and 1963 hurricane damage there were considerable variations from year to year in tonnage exported, as the following figures show :—

Copra Exports 1953 to 1964

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1953	12,600	1959	12,901
1954	14,223	1960	16,209
1955	21,258	1961	17,321
1956	18,796	1962	8,690
1957	27,332	1963	9,900
1958	13,498	1964	10,381

Exports of bananas tend also to fluctuate, mainly on account of market vicissitudes and party due to bunchy-top and leaf-streak diseases in some areas.

Banana Exports 1960 – 1964

	Cases	Value £T.
1960	183,430	228,053
1961	118,542	146,945
1962	153,238	191,423
1963	92,930	114,220
1964	146,523	185,654

45. Principal imports include textiles and clothing, wheat flour, meat – fresh and preserved, sugar, hardware, soap, fuel oils, tobacco and cigarettes, timber and agricultural and other machinery. Approximately 70 per cent of total imports originates in Commonwealth countries.

46. Comprehensive balance of payments statistics are not yet compiled in Tonga. There is insufficient statistical information on invisible trade and money transfers. Tourist traffic and transfers from abroad in support of local church missions probably constitute the largest items of which precise information is not available. Other earnings include small private transfers from abroad and the external earnings of Tongan shipping. The Government philatelic service has recently been an important earner of foreign exchange, but it is too early to assess levels at which this may continue in future. Income from foreign investments has also been considerable. Although all these items collectively amount to a fairly large sum, they were not sufficient to off-set the substantially adverse trade balances of 1958 and 1964, and possibly not 1962.

47. Exchange and import controls have been in operation since 1965. External aid from Britain in support of this Development Plan will be an important factor affecting the balance of payments and this should ease

the added strain on foreign exchange which the implementation of the Plan can be expected to throw up.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND FINANCE

48. The objectives of this Plan are :

(a) the rehabilitation of the coconut industry by systematic replanting;

(b) the reorganisation, modernisation and expansion of the agricultural services, including extension, research and experiment, and the stimulation of agricultural production generally;

(c) the further development of transport and communications, especially port facilities, roads and airfield development;

(d) the expansion of educational facilities, especially the inauguration of artisan training courses;

(e) the modernisation of hospital services on Tongatapu and Ha'apai, and the further development of a maternity and child welfare service;

(f) the further development of water resources for domestic purposes;

(g) the progressive expansion and modernisation of the Police Force;

(h) the replacement of old and inadequate administrative buildings;

(i) the encouragement of tourism and the provision of facilities therefor;

(j) the expansion of Public Works capacity and the encouragement of the local construction industry;

(k) generally to improve the budgetary position and the balance of payments and to encourage by all means the expansion of export trade.

Principal Schemes

Agriculture and Fisheries

49. The main effort will be concentrated on the Coconut Replanting Scheme, for which a quarter of a million pounds is provided. It is estimated that some 35% (20,000 acres) of all coconut plantations need to be replanted to replace over-age palms and those destroyed in the 1961 and 1963 hurricanes. It is proposed also to increase acreage under coconuts by a further 20,000 to 25,000 acres, thus bringing total acreage to between 75,000 and 80,000 acres. This acreage, properly controlled by the regular elimination of uneconomic palms, should be capable of producing up to 28,000 tons of copra a year. Annual exports have only once just exceeded 10,000 tons since 1961, while previously the peak was considerably in excess of 20,000 tons.

50. £100,000 is envisaged under Part I of the plan for the expansion and reorganisation of the agricultural services. A detailed programme will be drawn up on expert advice. Provision is made also for the inauguration of an agricultural credit scheme. It is hoped that surveys to determine livestock and forestry potential can be carried out during this planning period and that provision can be made for soil surveys. The completion and commissioning of the motor fishing vessel "Pakeina" will occur early in the plan period.

Industry

51. There is very little scope at this stage of Tonga's development for manufacturing industry, but the Government will explore all possibilities for economic small scale industry. During this period, concentration will be on the development of the tourist industry and will include the completion of a new multi-storey hotel, the improvement of airfield facilities, the construction of a market and 'bus terminal in Nuku'alofa, the improvement of access roads to beaches, the building of a new post office at Nuku'alofa and the provision of an information and tourist bureau.

Transport and Communications

52. The most costly (£514,000) project in the plan is a deepwater wharf at Nuku'alofa. This will greatly improve the port's capacity to handle ocean-going ships and allow for more efficient handling of cargoes generally. A five-year road development programme has been drawn up at an estimated cost of £213,000. The emphasis is on improved agricultural crop extraction facilities. The total roads plan is beyond the Government's immediate financial capacity and part is deferred to Part II of the Plan. Should additional funds become available, further road development will be undertaken mainly with the object of stimulating tourism.

Education

53. The introduction of artisan training facilities is a principal feature of the education programme. Government secondary school facilities will be extended to the Vava'u group of islands both to counter over-centralisation on Tongatapu and also as a means of improving teaching standards in that group. The Teacher Training College will be rehoused in permanent accommodation with facilities to enable it to expand and develop along satisfactory lines.

Health

54. The modernisation of hospital facilities in the Tongatapu and Ha'apai groups is planned during this five-year period. An expanded maternity

and child welfare service will be a catalyst for the progressive introduction of family planning services.

Law and Order

55. The development of the Tonga Police Force has lagged far behind population growth in recent years. It is under-manned, ill-equipped and its buildings are among the worse conditioned. Provision is made for a start to be made on a rebuilding programme to accommodate a re-organised Force and for additional equipment. More is required, but funds are not yet available.

Public Utilities

56. The Nuku'alofa Power Board has sufficient installed capacity to meet expected demand during this period. It is an economic undertaking and should be able to provide for new distribution from its own resources. No new electric power developments are proposed for this period. Concentration will be on domestic water supplies, including the completion of the World Health Organisation Environmental Sanitation Scheme, which is bringing piped pure water supplies to several villages on Tongatapu, and also on the development of a reticulated supply for Nuku'alofa.

Financial Resources

57. Part I of the Plan totals approximately £T.2.05 million. This is some £T.105,000 more than the sum which the Tonga Government expects, at this point of time, to be available for capital development during the five-year period. However, adequate funds can probably be made available for the first three years of the Plan, although this will mean using some resources which would otherwise be carried over to the second half of the period. The plan will be reviewed early in 1968, when a reassessment can be made to determine what modifications are desirable in the light of the Government's financial position and the extent to which further external aid may be attracted. This is not to imply that all that is urgent will be done during the first three years; the programme is conditioned essentially by financial limitations. Certain projects can be brought forward, and Part II projects considered, if additional funds are provided.

58. The financing of the plan is envisaged in the following manner :—
(£1.Tonga = 16s. Sterling = U.S. $2.24 approximately)

			£(Tongan)
External Aid :			
Approved British Colonial Development and Welfare Assistance		437,500	
British Government tied loan (Nuku'alofa Wharf)	—	250,000	
Further possible external grants		300,000	
Total external aid	—		987,500
Tonga Resources :			
Accumulated Development Reserves	—	406,000	
Contributions from Revenue and Revenue Reserves	—	250,000	
Internal Borrowing	—	200,000	
Contributions from Commodity Boards	—	100,000	
Total Tonga Resources	—		956,000
Total, all resources	—		1,943,500
Shortfall of resources required (excluding Part II projects)	—		105,000
Total	—		£2,048,500

59. Financial details of individual projects are given in the last section of this publication, which sets out the phasing of the development programme. Finance is not yet in sight for any Part II proposals.

Distribution of Financial Resources

60. Financial resources are distributed between services in the following proportions :—

Services	Approximate percentage of the total
Economic	65
Social	23½
Administrative	11½
Total	100

FACTORS AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

Manpower

61. Tonga's manpower problems are matters of quality, due to inadequate training facilities. There is a good deal of under-employment in terms of per capita productivity and actual unemployment is increasing, although it is not yet a serious social problem as the unemployed generally remain tied to the rural village economy. None of these conditions is unique to Tonga; they are common to many developing countries.

62. The country is very short of professional expertise in all fields of activity and it will continue to rely for some years on external sources for most of its needs. Because of the smallness of the country and its limited financial resources, specialists will, in most cases, be engaged for limited periods in consultative and advisory capacities, as and when specific need arises. However, an encouraging number of Tongans are at overseas universities and the flow of useful indigenous talent to the economy can be expected to improve during the next few years.

63. There is also a special need for larger numbers and better quality skilled and semi-skilled workers, for whom there are at present no organised training facilities. The Government intends to remedy this situation through the establishment of artisan training courses during the period of this Plan. It proposes to mount a manpower survey, as soon as possible, and it is hoped that one of the United Nations agencies will sponsor this. Such a survey is needed preferably in advance of the setting up of new training facilities.

64. The shortage of experienced professional staff is felt especially in some Government departments, notably the Agricultural Department so far as economic development is concerned.

65. Since use will be made of external consultants where necessary, and provided that the Agricultural Department can be adequately staffed, it is unlikely that manpower difficulties will adversely affect the implementation of this particular Plan. It will, however, be important during the period of the Plan to lay the foundations on which adequate supplies of skilled manpower can be trained for future national development.

Wages

66. Wages have remained stable for several years and are low by metropolitan standards. Wage levels are still regulated largely by official recognition of the fact that virtually all workers supplement earned wages by subsistence agricultural production. There are no trade unions.

67. Prices have tended to rise in recent months, mainly on account of a shortage of supplies due to a combination of import restrictions, made necessary by balance of payments difficulties, and semi-drought conditions at the end of 1965, which temporarily reduced the supply of local foodstuffs. Whether wages can be pegged at present levels will depend largely upon the success attending the Government's efforts to combat these problems. It is, nevertheless, accepted by the Government that it is undesirable in current economic and financial conditions to encourage any upheaval in the present wages structure.

68. Prevailing hourly labour rates are as follows :—

Labourers	1s.4d. to 1s.6d.
Leading labourers	1s.6d. to 1s.9d.
Semi-skilled workers	1s.6d. to 1s.9d.
Carpenters	1s.9d. to 2s.6d.
Foremen	2s.6d. to 3s.0d.

Overtime is calculated at one and a half times the basic rates and there are special additional rates, e.g. for working at heights, for long service, etc. Clerical and trading store workers are paid upwards of eight pounds a month.

69. No allowance has been made in the costing of this Plan for possible general wage increases.

Pre-investment Surveys

70. Tonga is deficient in fundamental planning data and a number of specialised surveys are required to provide the Government with essential material on which to base its long term policies. In the short term, detailed investigations are required before the Government can proceed with certain proposals in the present Plan; these latter must obviously carry priority, but it will be important also during the period of this Plan to prepare for the next phase of development and, if possible, to commission professional surveys and investigations to that end. In general, these needs are beyond Tonga's own resources to meet and the help of international development agencies will be welcome.

(a) Immediate needs

71. Financial provision for airfield development in this Plan cannot be committed in advance of expert advice and detailed proposals have yet to be worked out. The Government is seeking the services of a Civil Aviation Adviser for this purpose.

72. Similarly, the provision for the expansion and modernisation of the agricultural services is as yet unsupported by specific projects and expert advice will be sought in the drawing up of a detail programme.

73. Provision is made also for the inauguration of technical (artisan) training facilities. The types and extent of training required will depend upon a careful assessment of future manpower requirements and, as previously mentioned, the Government hopes that a manpower survey can be undertaken in the near future.

74. Last, the Government considers that it is desirable that a new population census should be undertaken in 1966.

(b) Future needs

75. The prime economic need is for the maximum development of the country's agricultural potential. This is only possible, ultimately, on a basis of planned land use. Very little fundamental scientific data is yet available for this purpose. Soil surveys and surveys of current land use will be needed in order that balanced agricultural planning can proceed. In addition, surveys are necessary to determine the country's need of agricultural research and agricultural experiment facilities, as also investigation into such specific components of agriculture as livestock and forestry potential. Other fields of investigation for futuse development will be water resources, transport, tourism potential, educational and medical services. The Government hopes that a start, at least, may be possible on some of these investigations during the five-year period.

Self Help

76. The public sector predominates in the initiation of economic development. Apart from peasant agricultural production, the role of the private sector is a small one and there are no local authorities to share the burden. Thus, the pace of economic development has been conditioned very largely by the Government's own resources and, because these are very limited, much of the country's capacity to develop has tended to remain unexploited. Community self-help can do much to augment limited Government funds in the development of such services as village water supplies, primary education buildings, teachers' houses, and minor roads, and the Government intends to encourage this technique. It is already being applied in the current W.H.O. Environmental Sanitation Project with a marked degree of success.

Construction Capacity

77. The construction content of this Plan (excluding Part II projects)

totals approximately £1,565,000. It is divided between civil engineering (£T.900,000) and building (£T.665,000). Averaged over the five years of the Plan, the works programme envisaged is considerably larger than any programme previously undertaken in Tonga.

78. However, the greater part of the civil engineering programme has already been let to a British company (i.e. the Nuku'alofa Wharf : £405,000 engineering content and £90,000 worth of building construction). A further £50,000 is in respect of the completion of W.H.O. Environmental Sanitation project for which, similarly, arrangements have already been made. Of the remainder of the civil engineering programme, approximately £T.150,000 relates to road construction, which will be within the capacity of the Public Works road organisation suitably expanded by the provision of additional plant and machinery. Depending on what is involved in the light of expert advice, the Works Department may also be able to deal with the airfield development proposed. There remains something of the order of £T.35,000 for further water development and £30,000 for the Niutao Wharf.

79. The building programme is dominated by the large (£T.250,000) Vaiola Hospital project. This will have to be put out to contract, and it cannot be said at present to what extent local building capacity may be involved. The Tonga Construction Company is already committed to construct £90,000 worth of buildings on the Nuku'alofa Wharf project and the completion of the Dateline Hotel (balance £80,000). The rest of the programme consists in a considerable number of smaller projects ranging between £10,000 and £50,000. The country's ability to complete all these smaller works during the planning period will depend to a large extent upon the placing of the contract for the hospital. If the bulk of this work goes to an external contractor, arrangements can be made for the Tonga Construction Company and the Works Department together to handle the rest of the building programme.

Foreign Exchange

80. During the implementation period of this Plan the strain on the country's foreign exchange resources can be expected to increase unless there is a very considerable recovery in export earnings. Promised British Government aid will go a long way towards reducing the strain, but the Tonga Government will be calling upon a considerable proportion of its reserves, which are held in external currencies. Considerably increased expenditure of foreign exchange is inevitable since all capital goods and many materials have to be imported.

81. Accordingly, development projects will be carefully scrutinised as regards import content and Government departments will be required fully to justify their import needs. It will be important, also, to ensure that, as far as possible, the maximum use is made of local construction capacity and services.

SUMMARY OF PART II PROJECTS

82. Projects and surveys at present beyond the financial or technical resources (or both) of the Tonga Government are included in Part II of the Plan. They have been included under the various functional heads of the Development Programme (see immediately following section) and are summarised here for ease of reference.

1. Rebuilding of Royal Palace
2. New Parliament Building
3. Expansion of Re-afforestation effort, including a survey of forestry potential
4. Survey of Livestock Potential and establishment of Livestock Improvement Centre
5. Soil Survey
6. Investigation of Small Industries Potential
7. Co-operative Development Pilot Scheme
8. Balance of Police Re-organisation and Expansion Programme
9. Manpower Survey
10. Outline Town Plan for Nuku'alofa
11. Airfield Development Survey
12. Completion of Roads Programme

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

83. The proposed development programme for Part I of the Plan is set out in the following schedules.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME

Serial	Services	Estimated Total Cost £T.	Estimated Expenditure 1965/70 £T.	PHASING £T. 1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/79	1969/70	Residual
A.	Administrative Buildings	146,000	146,000	—	—	12,000	32,000	102,000	—
B.	Agriculture and Fisheries	427,900	357,900	86,100	53,200	68,200	75,200	75,200	—
C.	Commerce and Industry	220,000	110,000	70,000	10,000	—	30,000	—	—
D.	Education	128,000	128,000	9,300	23,000	22,000	32,000	41,700	—
E.	Health	341,700	339,600	42,000	73,250	128,350	71,000	25,000	—
F.	Housing	40,000	40,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	—
G.	Law and Order	100,000	34,000	—	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	66,000
H.	Miscellaneous and Unplanned Projects	50,000	50,000	16,520	7,000	6,480	10,000	10,000	—
J.	Public Utilities	35,000	35,000	—	10,000	25,000	—	—	—
K.	Transport and Communications	893,000	742,910	207,910	288,000	117,000	70,000	60,000	53,000
L.	Works Organisation	65,000	65,000	2,800	36,500	6,700	9,000	10,000	—
		2,446,600	2,048,410	439,630	519,450	399,230	347,700	342,400	119,000

Note : Overall Estimated Total Cost includes £279,190 spent prior to 1965/66.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

Serial	Project	Estimated Total Cost £T.	Estimated Expenditure 1965/70 £T.	PHASING £T.					Residual
				1965/6	1966/7	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	
A. 1	Post Office, Nuku'alofa	15,000	15,000	—	—	2,000	13,000	—	—
A. 2	Information, Tourist and Newspaper Offices	10,000	10,000	—	—	10,000	—	—	—
A. 3	Government Central Offices	50,000	50,000	—	—	—	5,000	45,000	—
A. 4	Niuafo'ou Administrative Buildings	16,000	16,000	—	—	—	4,000	12,000	—
A. 5	Representation Offices in Britain	35,000	35,000	—	—	—	—	35,000	—
A. 6	Administration Offices, Ha'apai	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	10,000	—	—
A. 7	Administration Offices, Vava'u	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	—
	TOTALS	146,000	146,000	—	—	12,000	32,000	102,000	—

Note. A. 3. For re-accommodation of Premier's, Agricultural and Lands Departments. Premier's existing offices will be converted to a National Museum and Archives.

Part II Projects.

1. Re-building of Royal Palace; 2. New Parliament Building.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Serial	Project	Estimated Total Cost £T.	Estimated Expenditure 1965/70 £T.	PHASING £T. 1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9	1969/70	Residual
B. 1	New Fishing Boat "Pakeina	80,000	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—
B. 2	Coconut Replanting Scheme:								
	Stage 1	40,000	40,000	40,000	—	—	—	—	)
	Stage 2	100,000	100,000	35,000	37,000	28,000	—	—	) Ten-year
	Stage 3	92,000	92,000	—	—	12,000	40,000	40,000	) Project
B. 3	Development of Agricultural Department	100,000	100,000	—	15,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	—
B. 4	Agricultural Credit	10,000	10,000	—	—	2,000	4,000	4,000	—
B. 5	Re-afforestation	5,900	5,900	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	Annually
	TOTALS:	427,900	357,900	86,100	53,200	68,200	75,200	75,200	

Notes: B. 1 £70,000 spent prior to 1965/66.
B. 4 To establish revolving loan fund.
B. 5 To maintain current level of re-afforestation.

Part II Projects

1. Expansion of Re-afforestation effort, including a Survey of Forestry Potential.
2. Survey of Livestock Potential and establishment of Livestock Improvement Centre.
3. Soil Survey.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Serial	Project	Estimated Total Cost £T.	Estimated Expenditure 1965/70 £T.	PHASING £T. 1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9	1969/70	Residual
C. 1	Dateline Hotel	190,000	80,000	70,000	10,000	—	—	—	—
C. 2	New Market and Bus Terminal, Nuku'alofa	30,000	30,000	—	—	—	30,000	—	—
	TOTALS:	220,000	110,000	70,000	10,000	—	30,000	—	—

Note: C. 1 £110,000 spent prior to 1965/66.

Part II Projects

1. Investigation of Small Industries Potential.
2. Co-operative Development Pilot Scheme.

EDUCATION

Serial	Project	Estimated Total Cost £T.	Estimated Expenditure 1965/70 £T.	PHASING £T.					Residual
				1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9	1969/70	
D. 1	Primary School Buildings	55,000	55,000	9,300	10,000	12,000	12,000	11,700	Annual Programme
D. 2	Technical Training – Tonga College	23,000	23,000	—	13,000	10,000	—	—	—
D. 3	Teacher Training College, Tongatapu	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	20,000	—
D. 4	Secondary School, Vava'u	30,000	30,000	—	—	—	20,000	10,000	—
	TOTALS:	128,000	128,000	9,300	23,000	22,000	32,000	41,700	—

Note : D. 3 To provide permanent accommodation for existing college in order to facilitate the development and expansion of this Institution.

Serial	Project	Estimated Total Cost £T.	Estimated Expenditure 1965/70 £T.	PHASING £T. 1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9	1969/70	Residual
E. 1	W.H.O. Environmental Sanitation Project	57,000	54,900	38,000	10,900	6,000	—	—	—
E. 2	Vaiola Hospital, Nuku'alofa	250,000	250,000	4,000	60,000	120,000	66,000	—	—
E. 3	Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	4,700	4,700	—	2,350	2,350	—	—	—
E. 4	District Hospital, Ha'apai	30,000	30,000	—	—	—	5,000	25,000	—
	TOTALS	341,700	339,600	42,000	73,250	128,350	71,000	25,000	—

Notes: E. 1 Tonga contribution to joint Tonga/W.H.O. Project.
E. 3 Joint Tonga/W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F. Project. Tonga's capital contribution. Tonga's contribution towards running expenses carried in Recurrent Estimates.

HOUSING

Serial	Project	Estimated Total Cost £T.	Estimated Expenditure 1965/70 £T.	PHASING £T. 1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9	1969/70	Residual
F. 1	Government Housing	40,000	40,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	—
	TOTALS :	40,000	40,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	—

Note : Provision for improvements to existing houses included under Miscellaneous and Unplanned Works.

LAW AND ORDER

Serial	Project	Estimated Total Cost £T.	Estimated Expenditure 1965/70 £T.	PHASING £T. 1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9	1969/70	Residual
G. 1	Police Re-organisation and Expansion	100,000	34,000	—	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	66,000
	TOTALS :	100,000	34,000	—	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	66,000

Notes: G. 1 The Government has received expert and comprehensive advice on the organisation and needs of the Police Force and detailed recommendations have been made. Examination of the proposals is not yet complete, and it has not been possible, therefore, to make a realistic estimate of cost of those proposals acceptable to the Government. The figure £100,000 is inserted to indicate an order of magnitude of capital works and equipment only. Provision is made for proposals already approved, namely the rebuilding of one police post each year, the provision of one additional vehicle each year and for miscellaneous equipment and minor works. Funds are not yet in sight to cover a larger programme.

Provision for minor works for Justice and Gaols is included under "Miscellaneous and Unplanned Projects".

Part II Project

Balance of Police Re-organisation and Expansion Programme.

MISCELLANEOUS AND UNPLANNED PROJECTS

Serial	Project	Estimated Total Cost £T.	Estimated Expenditure 1965/70 £T.	PHASING £T. 1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9	1969/70	Residual
H. 1	Miscellaneous Works	50,000	50,000	16,520	7,000	6,480	10,000	10,000	—
	TOTALS :	50,000	50,000	16,520	7,000	6,480	10,000	10,000	—

Note : Includes provision for minor departmental works and new vehicles, plant and equipment not provided for under other heads.

Part II Projects

1. Manpower Survey
2. Outline Town Plan for Nuku'alofa

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Serial	Project	Estimated Total Cost £T.	Estimated Expenditure 1965/70 £T.	PHASING £T. 1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9	1969/70	Residual
J. 1	Water Supplies	35,000	35,000	—	10,000	25,000	—	—	—
	TOTALS :	35,000	35,000	—	10,000	25,000	—	—	—

Notes: J. 1 It is proposed to establish a statutory water board for Nuku'alofa. Provision is made for a start on water reticulation from existing sources of pure water. Estimate of cost is subject to change in the light of professional investigation.

Installed electric supply plant on Tongatapu is considered adequate for the five-year period. The cost of any extension of distribution, which may be required, will be met by the Nuku'alofa Power Board.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Serial	Project	Estimated Total Cost £T.	Estimated Expenditure 1965/70 £T.	PHASING £T. 1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9	1969/70	Residual
K. 1	Wireless Transmitting Station	68,000	6,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	—
K. 2	Nuku'alofa Wharf	514,000	495,000	177,000	247,000	71,000	—	—	—
K. 3	Telephone Installations	20,000	3,910	3,910	—	—	—	—	—
K. 4	Airfield Development	45,000	45,000	4,000	—	11,000	30,000	—	—
K. 5	Roads Construction	200,000	147,000	17,000	25,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	53,000
K. 6	Broadcasting Stand-by Transmitter	16,000	16,000	—	16,000	—	—	—	—
K. 7	Niutao Wharf	30,000	30,000	—	—	—	5,000	25,000	—
	TOTALS :	893,000	742,910	207,910	288,000	117,000	70,000	60,000	53,000

Notes: K. 1 Completion of project
K. 2 Partly financed by British Government loan £T.250,000
K. 3 Completion of project
K. 4 Cost to be revised in the light of expert survey of requirements.
K. 5 Five-year Roads Programme commencing in 1966/67. Provision for road plant and equipment is made under "Works Organisation".

Part II Projects

1. Airfield Development Survey
2. Completion of Roads Programme.

WORKS ORGANISATION

Serial	Project	Estimated Total Cost £T.	Estimated Expenditure 1965/70 £T.	PHASING £T. 1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9	1969/70	Residual
L. 1	Works Departmental Development	35,000	35,000	2,800	6,500	6,700	9,000	10,000	—
L. 2	Roads Plant and Equipment	30,000	30,000	—	30,000	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS :	65,000	65,000	2,800	36,500	6,700	9,000	10,000	—

Notes: L. 1 Provision for the expansion of Works departmental capacity; additional plant, vehicles, equipment, etc.

L. 2 Additional plant for the five-year roads programme provision for which is under "Transport and Communications".

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